

Bani-Sadr: Iran must oust regime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (R) — Exiled former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr said today his country must oust revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and turn to the West for help in solving its economic problems. In a U.S. television interview, Mr. Bani-Sadr held out the possibility of improving ties with Washington "if the United States accepts a free Iran." He said Iran had suffered from the actions of Khomeini supporters who seized U.S. diplomats in 1979 and held them hostage for 444 days before freeing them a year ago today. "If the United States accepts a free Iran, then the entire situation will change and our relations... can be improved," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Israelis sentence 4 Gazans

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Four Gaza Strip Arabs were sentenced yesterday for several attacks on civilian targets, a military spokesman claimed. "The four were convicted of various murders claimed during a year-long wave of killings of persons suspected of collaborating with Israeli authorities. They also were charged with throwing grenades at Israeli vehicles and Gaza public places and with being found with several weapons, including Israeli Uzi machine guns, pistols and Israeli and Russian grenades," the spokesman further claimed. The Gaza military court sentenced three of the Arabs — Sharif Mahmoud Hussein Al Sharifi, 22, Mohammad Tawfik Abdullah Mohammad Al Mahboub, 26, and Fathi Mohammad Ibrahim Shmelt, 23 — to 20 years imprisonment.

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Jordan, CAEU to help Gaza farmers

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Jordan and the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) have promised to exert efforts towards marketing Gaza Strip's citrus fruit crop, according to the Arabic daily Al Quds which is published in Jerusalem. The paper said that Jordan will take up the issue at the council's meeting in Tunis next month. According to the paper a Jordanian company had concluded contracts with a number of Arab states for the sale of 100,000 tonnes of oranges and tangerines grown in the Gaza Strip. The company has already purchased this quantity for JD 127 a tonne, the paper said.

Iran executes 12

LONDON, Jan. 20 (R) — Twelve members of the radical People's Mojahedin organisation were executed in the eastern Iranian city of Mashhad on Sunday, Tehran radio said today. The radio said the 12 were found guilty by a revolutionary court of armed uprising against the Islamic republic. More than 2,200 people, mainly leftists, have been executed in Iran since last June when the authorities began a campaign to root out political opponents.

Former Israeli envoy promoted

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Elihu Ben-Elissar, Israel's former ambassador to Egypt, was elected chairman of the Israeli parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday. Mr. Ben-Elissar was elected to the post to replace Moshe Arens who became ambassador to the United States. After serving as Israel's first ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Ben-Elissar returned to Israel after one year to run for the Israeli parliament in last year's elections.

Japan increases aid to Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Japanese Minister of Finance Michio Watanabe says his country has allocated \$200 million in economic assistance to Egypt for this fiscal year — a 23 per cent increase over 1981. "Despite the budgetary difficulties Japan is facing we have decided to increase our aid to Egypt," Mr. Watanabe told reporters yesterday, explaining that relations with Egypt, both political and economic, were of "great importance to Japan." Mr. Watanabe met with Mr. Mubarak before his talks with Egyptian ministers of economy and finance.

Cheysson to visit UAE in February

ABU DHABI, Jan. 20 (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will pay a two-day visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) from Feb. 21, the Emirates news agency reported today. Mr. Cheysson was expected to discuss bilateral ties, Middle East developments and world issues of common interest, it said. The French minister had been scheduled to visit the UAE and Kuwait earlier this month, but the tour was postponed after the military crackdown in Poland.

Zia visits Romania

BUCHAREST, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Pakistan's President Zia ul Haq arrived here today for a two-day official visit at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Afghanist and bilateral economic relations were expected to be major topics in Zia's talks with Romanian officials.

Hassan, Carrington hold talks in London

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received here today British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. They discussed the Middle East issue and Jordanian-British relations. Prince Hassan later received British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd and former British Prime Minister Edward Heath. Jordan's Ambassador to United Kingdom Ibrahim Izzadin attended these meetings. Prince Hassan spoke last night about moderation and extremism in a lecture he delivered at a dinner given in his honour by the Royal Society for Asian Affairs in London. Prince Hassan outlined the basic principles which Jordan supports for the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East. He also called for the recognition of the social, cultural, economic and political rights of the Palestinian people in determining their own future in their homeland. The Arabs, he said, regard Israel as the major

source of threat to stability and peace in the region.

In another lecture to the Arab bankers union, Prince Hassan said it is essential that Arab funds be employed for the development of Arab countries if Arab integration is to be achieved.

The Arab banking system at present faces a serious shortage of skilled manpower, and the human element is essential in the business, Prince Hassan said.

He called on Arab banks to work out intensive training programmes and give more attention to the needs of the Arab World.

On the North-South dialogue, Prince Hassan said there should be new bridges of cooperation between northern and southern hemispheres, and all nations should work towards achieving the goals of this dialogue.

"If I am to define our role at present, I can say that it is one that forms a link between the past, with all its spiritual and material wealth, and the future with its numerous opportunities for progress, spiritually and materially," Prince Hassan said.

Palestinian envoy at U.N. warns of Israeli moves

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative at the United Nations was quoted today as pressing for an emergency Arab foreign ministers conference to forestall "an imminent new Israeli annexation of Arab territory." Zuhdi Al Tarazi, in an interview with the Saudi newspaper Al Yom, said that U.S. pressures on various members of the U.N. Security Council "especially Zaire and Panama... fill out the possibility of any effective U.N. measures against Israel's recent annexation of Syria's Golan Heights."

"Israel is going to annex new territory, the West Bank and probably Lebanese territory," he said. "The Arab group has made a recommendation on the necessity of an emergency foreign ministers conference," he said. "But until this hour nothing has happened even though the situation really requires it."

Mr. Tarazi's statements came as Saudi and Gulf press editorials warned that Israel was about to launch a new military attack on the Arabs. The Qatar newspapers Al Raya and Gulf Times called on the U.S. administration to respond favourably to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's offer "to negotiate directly" with Washington on a Palestinian solution.

"Arafat's initiative is an intelligent move which has thrown the ball into America's court... but America will backhand and say direct negotiations must be with the Israeli occupiers," Al Raya said.

The paper said the U.S. must consider the logic of the PLO attitude that "recognition of Israel is not for immediate discussion under the realities of the present situation."

The two papers said the U.S. should adopt "a policy less hostile to the Arabs and less biased to Israel's aggressiveness."

In Saudi Arabia, the newspaper Okaz reinforced indications that the kingdom might be preparing to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union unless the United States changes its Mideast stance.

"The shameful attitude at the U.N. Security Council will not change unless we prove that the extent of Arab ties with both East and West is defined only by the perimeter of benefit," the newspaper said.

Bahrain's Akhbar Al Khaleej said Israeli preparations for a military move against the Arabs "were evident in an Israeli television documentary shown two days ago under the title Scenario For Israel's Fifth War."

U.N. says Israeli army holds unusual exercises

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Israeli forces held unusually intensive exercises with tanks and mortar weapons in southern Lebanon overnight, a spokesman for U.N. peacekeeping forces in the area said today.

But an Israeli military spokesman denied the report from United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel said that Israeli troops had shot 40,000 rounds of small arms fire during all-night exercises in the right-wing militia enclave villages of Yarine and Marouanahine, 14 and 22 kms east of UNIFIL headquarters at Naqura.

Mr. Goksel said Israeli forces had been exercising in the border enclave of their militia allies for several weeks but that the overnight manoeuvres had been "more concentrated and intensive" than in the past.

A U.S. sponsored ceasefire ended fighting last July between Palestinian forces in Lebanon and Israel, supported by the right-wing militia forces.

Israel has charged the Palestinians with violating the ceasefire by building up their arms supplies in Lebanon. Israel yesterday confirmed its warplanes flew over Lebanon but denied reports from Beirut that Palestinian and Syrian had fired on the planes.

Turkey 'to remain in Europe'

BONN, Jan. 20 (R) — A delegation of West European parliamentarians just back from Turkey will recommend against expelling the country from the Council of Europe, a West German member said today.

There have been demands for Turkey's expulsion since the military coup that overthrew the government in Ankara in September 1980.

Social Democrat Hans Bardens told a Voice of Germany Radio interviewer the delegation agreed by a large majority that to expel Turkey would impede and not help a return to parliamentary democracy there.

The Council of Europe groups 21 European democracies. Its institutions include a 170-member parliamentary assembly, in which Turkey has 12 seats, and the European Court of Human Rights.

Mr. Bardens also appealed for Western aid to Turkey to continue uninterrupted. The European Economic Community (EEC) has frozen development aid in protest against Turkey's continuing military rule.



U.S. Senator Charles Percy, left, talks with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis in Baabda Presidential Palace Wednesday. (A.P. wirephoto)

Percy concludes Mideast tour, heads for talks with Carrington

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — U.S. Senator Charles Percy concluded a marathon tour of the Middle East today and headed for London to meet with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

The Illinois Republican arrived here from the Syrian capital yesterday and held a flurry of conferences with government leaders as well as Muslim and Christian politicians in Lebanon, the 12th nation he visited in a 25-day Middle East tour.

"Lebanon has been an important topic of conversation during my current entire tour of the Middle East and I am therefore especially pleased to have had this opportunity to hear directly from Lebanon's leaders about the problems and challenges this country faces and I found my discussions very productive and very useful," Sen. Percy said in a statement before his departure from Beirut International Airport.

Sen. Percy, who is chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, described a one-hour conference with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis as an "excellent session" and pledged U.S. support for the Lebanese government.

He described the Lebanese situation in the wake of the 1975-76 civil war which has divided the country as "an extremely complex situation, probably the most complex in the world today."

"American sympathy and support for the Lebanese are especially strong because of Lebanon's status as an independent democracy based on the same freedoms and ideals the United States prizes and our admiration for the quality of the Lebanese people," Sen. Percy said.

He later moved to the nearby residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon where he met former President Camille Chamoun, Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Falange Party and rightist militia leader Bashir Gemayel. The Falange Party fielded the largest rightist militia in Lebanon's civil war against an alliance of Palestinians and leftists.

Sen. Percy had earlier met with former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam, who represents Lebanon's Sunni Muslims.

and East Jerusalem as part of proposed Palestinian autonomy, the officials said.

"If Egyptian officials have returned to positions they renounced before the (U.S.-Egypt-Israel) Camp David accords of September 1978 what can be expected in April (after the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai)?" Mr. Begin asked President Reagan, according to the officials.

Referring to the situation on Israel's border with Lebanon, Mr. Begin told Mr. Reagan that, as long as diplomatic efforts continued over the missile crisis in Lebanon, Israel would not resort to force unless provoked.

Mr. Begin said Israel had shown maximum restraint over the introduction of Syrian ground-to-air missiles in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

He pledged that Israel would complete its withdrawal from the occupied Sinai on schedule in April, the officials said.

Hardline Israeli nationalists opposed to the withdrawal have threatened to prevent its implementation.

Mr. Begin's letter was "friendly and warm" and referred to the special relationship between the two countries, the officials said.

Other steps we can take."

Mr. Reagan's session with reporters ranged widely over domestic and economic matters, including his feelings about racial discrimination and economic opportunity for blacks.

He told a questioner his plans to radically increase defence spending are necessary because the American military establishment had been allowed to deteriorate in recent years.

"We are engaged," he said, "in re-building something that had been allowed to deteriorate very badly in recent years. We are way behind where we should be."

Answering questions about an administration attempt to stem news leaks concerning foreign policy or national security issues, Mr. Reagan noted he is merely "abiding by the law," which forbids unauthorised disclosure of classified data. He said his new national security affairs adviser, William P. Clark, is drawing up guidelines for contacts between reporters and administration officials who handle classified data.

On economic matters, Mr. Reagan said he felt his programme will turn the economy around and bring down the unemployment rate which is currently at 8.9 per cent.

Referring to Washington's demand that the Jaruzelski regime free detainees, lift martial law and resume a dialogue among the church, the regime and Solidarity, the president added, "we are not going to wait forever. We have

could at least agree on a definite plan for proceeding with autonomy by the April withdrawal date.

On Poland, the United States "is not going to wait forever" for improvements in Poland before taking further steps against the "repression of the Polish people," Mr. Reagan warned.

He said that the situation in Poland, where martial law was imposed last Dec. 13, is "deteriorating." He complained that people are still imprisoned and that communications are still severed between the regime on the one side and the Polish people and the Solidarity labour movement on the other.

Mr. Reagan told a questioner he believes the sanctions he imposed last month in an effort to "get the repressive steps moderated" have made an "impression on the regime." He said he has had a lengthy communication from Pope John Paul and asserted he has the Roman Catholic Pontiff's approval for U.S. steps thus far taken.

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Linowitz sees hope for accord on 'autonomy'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — U.S. diplomat Sol Linowitz, carrying a message from the Egyptian leadership, began a round of private talks in Israel today on the stalled Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations.

Mr. Linowitz, a special adviser to Secretary of State Alexander Haig, told reporters after meeting Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that he saw some limited movement in Egyptian and Israeli positions since he left his post as special ambassador to the Middle East in 1981. He said he believed an agreement was possible.

Though Mr. Linowitz was said to be on a private visit with his two daughters, he was the third U.S. diplomat to tour the Middle East seeking progress in the talks on Palestinian self-rule, signalling a major American drive to break the deadlock.

"There are no insoluble problems here," Mr. Linowitz said. "There have been some minor changes of positions. I have always thought an agreement was possible. I continue to believe it."

He later met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and delivered a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, whom he saw yesterday in Cairo.

Last week Mr. Haig was in Cairo and Jerusalem to take personal charge of the autonomy negotiations, and Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Vellotes has held talks with West Bank Palestinians and has held talks in Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The negotiations are aimed at setting up limited self-rule for the Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. They were

originally to have been completed in 1980 but the talks have foundered over Egyptian demands for wide authority for a Palestinian self-rule council and Israeli desire to limit the council's powers.

Mr. Linowitz said he had no intention of again taking the special ambassador post that the Reagan administration has left empty, but added he would report to Mr. Haig on his talks.

He urged the United States to take a more active role. "There is enough promise of progress," Mr. Linowitz said, that an American push could resolve outstanding problems.

Though Israel and Egypt have been unable to agree on the Palestinian issue, officials of the two countries said in Cairo yesterday they had resolved most of the problems related to Israel's handover of Sinai to Egypt in April.

Egypt has reportedly agreed to pay \$6 million to Israel for hotels, schools and other installations built during Israel's 15-year occupation of Sinai. Egypt reportedly also agreed to have the Sinai multinational peace force patrol two islands off the southern tip of Sinai that could be used to blockade Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said in Cairo they had scheduled another meeting in March in case there are other unresolved problems. One problem that has been referred to a subcommittee involves 600 metres of shoreline south of the Red Sea port of Eilat. Israel and Egypt do not agree on where the border should run there.

Mubarak to visit U.K., may also go to Israel

LONDON, Jan. 20 (R) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will pay an official visit to Britain on Feb. 6 and 7, the government announced today.

Britain will be the fourth stop on a five-nation tour which will take President Mubarak also to Italy, France, the United States and West Germany.

President Mubarak is also expected to make his first visit to Israel in the last week of February, the Cairo weekly magazine Al Mawsawir said today.

The magazine said Egypt had told Israel and the United States that Mr. Mubarak's visit would be made to speed the process of bringing relations between the two countries back to normal.

Al Mawsawir said that Egypt at the same time had told Israel that, if it exploited the visit to carry out an action similar to its bombing of the Iraqi nuclear plant last June, it would have an adverse effect on normal relations between both countries.

Israel's raid on the Iraqi plant took place following a meeting at the Red Sea port of Sharm El Sheikh between the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

There was no immediate confirmation of Al Mawsawir's report which followed a two-day visit to Egypt by Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

Mr. Dankert, elected for a two-and-a-half year term late last night, said that between now and 1984 European affairs will be dominated by "the politico-economic crisis."

"This crisis has consequences for all of us," Mr. Dankert said in his inaugural speech to the parliament, which has 434 members directly elected from the 10 nations of the European Common Market.

"But it also provides the community, including the parliament, with new opportunities... we must be prepared to consider new forms of action."

Mr. Dankert, 48, replaced Simone Veil, a French Giscardian, who was president since the direct elections in June, 1979. He defeated West German Christian Democrat Egon Klepsch, 52, by 191 to 175 votes, with 42 abstentions, in the fourth ballot of voting yesterday.

Mr. Dankert listed as critical problems to be dealt with in the years ahead the crisis in Poland, hunger, the arms race, attacks on human rights in Turkey, El Salvador, Iran and the Soviet Union, and trade relations between Western Europe and the United States and Japan.

Qadhafi, Benjedid continue talks

ALGIERS, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid continued talks today on the third day of Col. Qadhafi's unexpected visit to Algeria.

The details of the talks have been surrounded in secrecy here, but an Algerian official source said Col. Qadhafi was stressing the need to "close Arab ranks" against Israel and the United States.

There was no confirmation of a report by the Libyan news agency JANA that the two leaders has reached agreement on important preliminary steps to union between the two countries.

Col. Qadhafi and members of his staff in military uniforms made a surprise appearance yesterday in the streets of central Algiers, quickly drawing a crowd which chanted slogans in favour of the "unity of the great Arab family."

NATIONAL

Ministers discuss relations with envoys

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received separately in his office today the ambassadors of North Yemen and South Korea, Mr. Abdullah Ali Al Dabbi and Mr. Jai Sung Kim.

Earlier, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat received separately in his office the ambassadors of Bahrain and Sweden to Jordan Mr. Abdullah Al Hussein and Mr. Sten Stromholm. They discussed Jordan's cooperation with the two countries in transport affairs.

The two ambassadors later discussed their countries' cooperation with Jordan in postal and telephone services at separate meetings with Communications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben.

Mr. Hussein expressed his country's willingness to develop means of communication between Bahrain and Jordan. Mr. Stromholm talked about ways of further developing technical cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting with the Swedish ambassador was attended by Tel-

Meeting set to discuss environment

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — A meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) on Sunday to discuss national environmental issues.

Several working papers will be submitted to the meeting, dealing with such subjects as afforestation in Jordan, regional planning, health, environmental protection and environmental projects carried out in Jordan so far.

Representatives of the ministries of tourism and antiquities; municipal and rural affairs and the environment; information, health, and education, as well as the RSCN, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, will take part in the meeting.

New Swiss ambassador calls on foreign minister

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (J.T.) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem received in his office this morning Mr. Andre-Louis Vallon, ambassador designate of the Swiss Confederation to the Hashemite Royal Court, who handed over to the minister a copy of his credentials.

Mr. Vallon was born in Lausanne in 1930. He made his uni-

versity studies at the University of Berne, where he graduated with a master's degree in social and economic sciences. He also studied at the High International Schools of Fribourg and Geneva.

Mr. Vallon entered the Swiss diplomatic service in 1961. He served in the Swiss diplomatic missions in Cologne, Bonn, Lima and Algiers. His last position was deputy head of the Division of Europe and North America at the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in Berne. He was mainly dealing with multilateral problems.

Mr. Vallon declared that he is very happy to come to Jordan, and very much looks forward to working to foster and reinforce the friendly relations that already exist between Jordan and Switzerland.

Mr. Vallon will also be a non-resident ambassador to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain.

Ambassador Vallon is married and the father of two children.

Anani starts four-state Gulf tour

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (J.T.) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani left Amman this evening for a tour which will take him to Qatar, Oman, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

His two-week tour is aimed at strengthening Jordan's relations with these Arab states in labour affairs, and at organising labour emigration and the employment of Jordanian workers in these four Arab states.

Dr. Anani will also explore these countries' need of Jordanian experience in vocational training and social security.

Dr. Anani told the Jordan Times he would discuss with officials in the Gulf countries agreements to control the movement of skilled labour out of Jordan; but he stressed that such agreements were "not high" on his agenda.

The minister is accompanied by a three-man delegation.

USC president renews contacts

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 20 — A delegation from the University of Southern California (USC), headed by USC President James Zumberge, visited the University of Jordan today and met with University of Jordan President Abdul

Salam Al Majali.

Dr. Zumberge, who is here till Saturday, told the Jordan Times that the purpose of his visit to Jordan is twofold: to acquaint himself with the educational system in the Middle East and to re-establish contact with Arab USC graduates. He said that his visit to Jordan is part of a tour which also took him

to Jeddah, Riyadh, Dhahran, Bahrain and Kuwait. During his visits he met with the presidents of several universities to discuss cooperation with USC.

Over the years, Dr. Zumberge said, USC has established a tradition of offering education to many young Arab men and women. The university has the largest international student body in the United States, comprising some 3,000 students from over 100 countries, he added.

Approximately 900 Arab students are at present enrolled in undergraduate and post-graduate studies at USC, he said. Most of the Jordanian students at USC tend to specialise in public administration and economics. One notable Jordanian USC graduate is Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, who accompanied Dr. Zumberge's group today.

USC, Dr. Zumberge said, is interested in having a large international student community because it believes that "education is universal," and that the presence of a large number of foreign students "adds a new cultural dimension" to the university's atmosphere.

Dr. Zumberge will have dinner with Jordanian USC graduates this evening and will convey the university's greetings to them. He believes that by relating their own experiences of study at USC to others in Jordan, they have interested a large number of potential students in taking up studies at the university—a possibility which he said he was interested in exploring.

USC is also interested in receiving faculty members of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University wishing to specialise in certain fields. Dr. Zumberge met this morning with Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, whose institute the American said is very interested in increasing the number of its specialised faculty members.

New supply directorate to be set up on Saturday

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply plans to open on Saturday a directorate of supply to be headquartered in Jabal Hussein, according to the ministry's Under-Secretary, Mr. Mohammad Al Saqqaf.

He said that the directorate, whose offices would be functioning in the former Amman Governorate headquarters, would take some of the administrative burden off the ministry's shoulders. It will be charged with distributing food supplies, and will also take over the control of the quality and prices of various goods and commodities in Amman Governorate.

Dealer sentenced as police study drug problem

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — A Nigerian national, Mrs. Rahmatullah Adam Singh, has been sentenced by the military court to five years in prison and the payment of a JD 500 fine for trafficking in marijuana. The dangerous drug has been confiscated. The military governor today endorsed the sentence.

Meanwhile, a three-week course on ways of combating narcotics abuse ended at the police training college here today. Twenty-one non-commissioned officers heard lectures on the effects of drugs on society, and ways to stamp out drug trafficking.

Another three-week course, on public relations and information, ended at the college today. The participants were 24 non-commissioned officers.



Andre-Louis Vallon

Tunisia, Pakistan set days of Islamic holy places

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Nov. 1, 1982 will be observed throughout Pakistan as the day of Islamic religious places in occupied Palestine, according to a cable received by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Sharif from his Pakistani counterpart, Mr. Nuwab Mohammad Abbas.

Mr. Sharif said that a similar cable had been received from Mr. Mustafa Kamal Al Tarzi, director of religious affairs in Tunisia. It said that all mosque preachers in Tunisia will speak about Israel's arbitrary measures, and will expose the Zionist designs to obliterate the Arab and Islamic heritage in the occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Sharif had sent cables and messages to all ministers of religious affairs in Arab and Islamic nations, and to all Islamic and international organisations, requesting them to assign a day for remembering the holy places and expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Zarqa development projects proceed with international aid

ZARQA, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Final plans have been prepared for the building of sewers in Ruseifa and Zarqa following agreements, with a number of Arab and international funds to finance the project during this year, Zarqa Mayor Saleem Al Ghuweiri said last night.

Speaking about Zarqa Municipality's achievements over the past three years, Mr. Ghuweiri said that the Arab Cities Organisation has agreed to grant Zarqa a loan to finance the first phase of a handicraft zone in the city, and negotiations are under way for a World Bank loan to finance the second phase.

Mr. Ghuweiri, speaking at a public meeting in the city's chamber of commerce, said that a water station and a water tower were built at 'Awajan in Zarqa District in the past three years.

The municipality has signed contracts to purchase five new garbage trucks to keep the streets clean, which are to be delivered during the coming summer, Mr. Ghuweiri said.

Another project, he said, is the asphaltting of the town's streets, which is still to be carried out at a cost of JD 170,000.

Zarqa District tree festival picks up pace

ZARQA, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Nearly 380 dunums of land in Ruseifa will be planted with forest trees on Jan. 27, according to Zarqa District Governor Saleem Al Qudah.

He said that land around the Scheller refugee camp and the phosphate mines in Ruseifa will be planted with popular and cinchona trees, because these species are known for their ability to absorb water.

According to the district's agriculture director, Mr. Ifan Rawbi, 103,000 tree-saplings have been planted in Azraq, Al Duleil Al Hallabat in the course of the district's Arbor Day celebrations.

Students, municipalities, private and public institutions, as well as the armed forces, took part in the planting of trees, he said.

Correction

A news item in Wednesday's Jordan Times, concerning a visit by the Romanian ambassador in Amman to Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, incorrectly identified the ambassador as Vasile Ganda; the envoy's correct name is Andrei Cervencovic. The Jordan Times regrets the error.

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Despite repeal in 1976

Bedouin laws still live on

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

THE BEDOUIN lifestyle in Jordan is rapidly giving way to sedentary village and city life as government efforts to settle the bedouins successfully continue. This may lead many people to the erroneous conclusion that the bedouin identity, with its concomitant values and moral codes, are being slowly, but systematically and relentlessly eroded to be replaced by a new set of Western values that are seen to constitute the modern Jordanian identity.

Far from being relegated into oblivion, bedouin morals form a very substantial part of the contemporary Jordanian identity, according to Lt.-Col. Ahmad Oweidi Abbadi, a bedouin officer with the Public Security Directorate, who is currently working on a Ph.D. in anthropology at St. John's College, Cambridge. He told the Jordan Times that the bedouin way of life is indeed being replaced by a more settled lifestyle and that many bedouin practices and customs have indeed become extinct, while others have been developed to be integrated into the Jordanian society.

But, Col. Abbadi believes that the bulk of bedouin morals, values and customs has been internalised within the contemporary Jordanian identity. He firmly believes that today's collective Jordanian identity is based on the bedouin identity that prevailed in Jordan when it was established as the Emirate of Trans-Jordan in 1921. So strong has the bedouin influence been, Col. Abbadi said, that other communities which subsequently came together to form the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 'imbibed bedouin values and gradually began to regard them as their own. These values, he says, live on today and permeate Jordanian society in towns and villages, often as effectively as the official state laws.

To substantiate his argument, Col. Abbadi referred to the fact that although the bedouin control laws, enacted by the state in 1924, were officially repealed in 1976, they are still unofficially, but very effectively, operative alongside the official law, often reinforcing it.

Col. Abbadi is an authority on bedouin customary laws and traditions and customs. He was born in 1945 of bedouin stock in the village of Swayah in the central Jordanian governorate of Balqa. He proudly recalled his bedouin childhood and upbringing, speaking with the charm and frankness so characteristic of bedouins. He received his elementary school education at the nearby village of Bassah, his preparatory school education at Wadi Seer and his secondary school education in Amman.

Since his earliest school days, Col. Abbadi has been deeply interested in bedouin customs, as well as the habits and traditions of other cultures. As a schoolboy, he avidly read any material he found available on bedouin and foreign culture and was also a keen observer of the bedouin customs surrounding him, he recalled.

By virtue of his bedouin mentality, he was very attracted to military discipline, so he joined the police as a cadet in 1965. A career with the police, he felt, would also enable him "to serve and defend" his country. On graduation from the Police Academy in 1967, he joined the police force. His intense yearning for academic achievement was not yet satisfied and he studied geography by correspondence while working with

the police, obtaining a bachelor's degree from the Arab University of Beirut with honours in 1970. Impelled by his insatiable hunger for more learning, he obtained two diplomas in Islamic studies from the Islamic Institution in Cairo in 1971 and 1972. He then launched his career as a post-graduate scholar and obtained a master's degree with honours from the same institution in 1978. Two years later, Col. Abbadi was given the chance to take up scholarly work in the field that was his heart's desire and that had fascinated him since his earliest childhood. He was accepted by the Faculty of Anthropology and Archaeology at Cambridge, where he is now working on a thesis entitled *Nomadic Justice: Legislation and Judicial Processes Among the Trans-Jordanian Nomads From 1921-1976*.

Col. Abbadi's thesis is, by no means his first scholarly study of Jordanian, bedouin customs. The police, obtaining a bachelor's degree from the Arab University of Beirut with honours in 1970. Impelled by his insatiable hunger for more learning, he obtained two diplomas in Islamic studies from the Islamic Institution in Cairo in 1971 and 1972. He then launched his career as a post-graduate scholar and obtained a master's degree with honours from the same institution in 1978. Two years later, Col. Abbadi was given the chance to take up scholarly work in the field that was his heart's desire and that had fascinated him since his earliest childhood. He was accepted by the Faculty of Anthropology and Archaeology at Cambridge, where he is now working on a thesis entitled *Nomadic Justice: Legislation and Judicial Processes Among the Trans-Jordanian Nomads From 1921-1976*.

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Jordan's bedouins are rapidly settling in towns and villages, but does that also mean the bedouins are losing their identity?



Three volumes of a ten-part series entitled *Who Are the Bedouins* have already been published in Arabic. The first of these volumes, *The Bedouin: Woman*, was published in 1973 and has run out of print. The second bears the title *Bedouin Morals and Merits* and was published in 1976. The most recent work was published in 1979 and is entitled *Bedouin Ceremonial Occasions*. Once the series is completed, it will serve as an encyclopaedia on the bedouins in Jordan, Col. Abbadi said. The three books indeed attest to his encyclopaedic knowledge of bedouin customs, values, poetry and history, all of which are richly drawn upon and cited in the books from first-hand field experience.

The meticulous academician is also a creative writer. Besides writing classical Arabic and Bedouin poetry, he has written two television series depicting bedouin life: *Wadha and Ibn Ajlan* and *The Desert Hawks*.

Col. Abbadi's doctoral thesis is based on rigorous field work and case studies among the bedouins in Jordan. He maintains that bedouin customary laws are "more deeply rooted than the state itself." He feels that this is so because the strongest sense of commitment that most Jordanian individuals feel stems from their sense of belonging to their society. Accordingly, they are very attached to long-standing social systems, such as the bedouin customary laws, which provide them with a socially acceptable code with which to regulate their social behaviour and relations. Hence, although official Jordanian laws do not openly recognise bedouin customary laws, the latter, in practice, are considered by judges as a means of contributing to the implementation of official court procedures. Thus, according to Col. Abbadi, when two parties in litigation arrive at a conciliation based on the bedouin law and social system, the official court would be more willing to allow the guilty party to be freed on bail and would also allow the final sentence to be minimal. Col. Abbadi points out that even when the state court may deem a case ended, the two parties will not consider this so until they have arrived at a conciliation in accordance with the bedouin customary laws.

individual's conduct has failed to meet the minimally acceptable criteria of behaviour.

Interestingly enough, violation of the line of acceptability is not always a punishable act, and may often be rewarded if it is the result of a "positive" act that benefits the community. For example, a man who exceeds the line of acceptability by taking on a large number of enemies single-handed to defend his tribe is considered to have shown extraordinary courage and to have risked his life for his tribe. So widely is his courage acclaimed that any unmarried bedouin woman is granted the right to declare her wish to marry him. If he agrees to the marriage, then it can take place that very evening, and the woman's immediate family forfeit the right to object, while her paternal cousins, who would have ordinarily been entitled to marry her irrespective of her own personal wishes, no longer enjoy such a prerogative.

There are ways however, in which the line of accepted behaviour can be exceeded in a negative way, which is often punishable in the most extreme of fashions. An example of such a violation would be for a man coming from a socially despised group asking for the hand in marriage of a woman coming from an honoured community. The man would be considered to have exceeded his limits, and his transgression could be punishable by death.

Col. Abbadi also gave examples of cases where behaviour falls short of the line of acceptability. A man who escapes from battle out of fear, rather than for tactical reasons, is considered to have violated the line of acceptability in a "downward way." He has not lived up to what was expected of him. If he is married, his wife, or his father-in-law are entitled to annul the marriage. The term *mishmis* will be applied to him to denote that he has lost all his tribal rights and privileges and has become a despised individual. If, however, he manages to prove his courage in battle by some extraordinary act of bravery — an act that would exceed the line of acceptability in a positive way — his former rights and privileges will be restored.

Col. Abbadi has also found that the line of acceptability is a norm that is invaluable in preserving stability within bedouin society. Justice cannot prevail until an imbalance that has been caused by



Ahmad Oweidi Abbadi

a violation is restored in such a way as to return all parties to the line of acceptability. Hence, the verdicts of a bedouin judge must satisfy all the parties concerned if they are to be considered just. This is so, in Col. Abbadi's opinion, because the most important social link binding bedouin society together is that of extended kinship. Conciliation and satisfaction of all parties concerned is essential to preserve this link. Accordingly, Col. Abbadi feels that bedouin justice is very flexible and differs from situation to situation. It is slowly implemented and modified by the dictates of bedouin social customs until the line of equilibrium is once again arrived at, and only then is it considered that justice has been achieved. Explaining this concept, Col. Abbadi said that a bedouin judge will sentence a culprit, who has exceeded the line of acceptability, to the most extreme form of punishment. Bedouin customary procedures then take their course and mediators begin to beg the injured party for forgiveness and leniency. Through successive acts of mediation, the judge, the head of the tribe and the injured party, all gradually mitigate the sentence until it becomes minimal. This process restores both the culprit and the injured party to the line of acceptability. The culprit, who has exceeded his limits, is cut down to size once again through the humiliation of having to beg for mitigation of the sentence, while the injured person's status, which has suffered a degradation, is once more raised to the acceptable level by having the privilege of bestowing forgiveness.

American professor to lecture on U.S. higher education system

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Kenneth Lindner, secretary of administration and finance for the state of Wisconsin, as well as chancellor emeritus and professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, will be visiting Jordan from Jan. 24-27. He will be talking at the University of Jordan on educational innovations in the USA, and will lecture Jan. 25 at the American Centre on U.S. Accrediting Agencies, Vocational Education and Community College Concepts.

Dr. Lindner, who has been actively involved in American education for more than 30 years, thinks the United States has an excellent programme of advanced education and that it should be shared, even more than it is today, with students from other nations.

There now are thousands of

foreign students receiving an education in the United States, and Dr. Lindner sees this as a benefit to all concerned: the students, the universities, the nations the students come from and the nation the students come to. "We've got a wide array of universities with expertise in almost every field imaginable," he says. "Everybody should benefit from this."

Dr. Lindner said he deems public administration "a very, very important field of study for students from developing countries. As these countries bureaucracies begin to grow, the American-educated students will provide the people needed to meet the needs."

Dr. Lindner also considers engineering, agriculture, business administration, accounting and health education to be especially important to students from developing countries.

And during his three-week visit to the Middle East this month, he said, he intends to find out what other areas of study government officials, educators and students are interested in.

In addition to Jordan Dr. Lindner has lectured and heard and answered questions in the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. His aim is to tell his audiences about innovations and trends in American education, including the vistas that have been opened by the use of technology such as computers and television.

But what Dr. Lindner considers a main purpose of his trip is to find out what kinds of

problems the countries and people have come up against, and to tell them what the United States has to offer in education to solve the problems, and how the United States deals with similar problems. He pointed out that the students coming to the United States from the Middle East and elsewhere "are very bright; they are going to be future leaders."

"In terms of our own national interest, it is very wise to have people from other countries that know and understand our culture," he said. "We ought to do our very best for them so that this turns out to be a very positive experience."

And at the same time, the United States must maintain high quality programmes, Dr. Lindner said, so that countries which send their young people to the United States for an advanced education can be assured that when the students return they will be able to contribute to their own society.

Dr. Lindner, 59, holds a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Iowa. He taught at the University of Iowa and the University of Wisconsin, becoming professor of chemistry and director of the Nuclear Radiation Centre in 1966. He became head of academic affairs for the regents of state universities in 1967, and served as president and chancellor of the University of Wisconsin from 1971 to 1978.

Since 1978, Dr. Lindner has served as secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Education and chaired the State Education Advisory Council.

Madaba officer opens council, sees research farm

MADABA, Jan. 20 (Petra) — Madaba District Governor Jamal Al Momani today opened a village council in the village of Mushahqar in the Madaba district. Mr. Momani heard from the new council's members the most important needs and requests of the village's 4,000 inhabitants.

Later Mr. Momani called at the Mushahqar agricultural research station built on 1,212 dunums of land, and inspected its various sections.

Experiments at the station, being conducted by the University of Jordan's Agriculture Faculty, are aimed at increasing and improving production of grain, seed and selling the strains to farmers at reduced prices.

Car-truck collision kills man and son

KARAK, Jan. 20 (J.T.) — A man and his son were killed in a collision yesterday between a car and a truck.

The accident took place at the Adnaniyeh triangle in Karak Governorate. The passenger car, driven by Mohammad Za'al Al Tarawneh with his son, ran into a truck driven by a man identified as M.A. from Karak.

The two vehicles were badly damaged.

Karak Police Director Nawwaf Al Maghayreh said that the cause of the accident was speed and a lack of alertness.

Jordan Times

Tel: 67171-4

Today's Weather

It will be warmer, with medium and high clouds, southeasterly moderate to fresh winds and dust at some places. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly moderate to fresh and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	7	15
Aqaba	7	22
Deserts	-0	15
Jordan Valley	10	22

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 14, Aqaba 26. Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Aqaba 28 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Canadian Film Week

* Drylanders, on Thursday at 8 p.m., at the Haya Arts Centre.

Film

* Le Feu Sacre, a colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at the French Cultural Centre Friday at 7:30 p.m.

Friends of Archaeology meeting

* The "Friends" will hold their general meeting on Thursday at 6:30 p.m. at the British Council. Mrs. Crystal Bennet will deliver a lecture entitled Religious Symbols in the Archaeology of Jordan.

ACOR field trip

* ACOR Director David McCreery leads a trip to the Early Bronze Age site of Bah Al Dhr (30 kilometres from Karak) and to nearby Numeira. Meet at the registration Centre at 7 a.m. Friday. Bring your passport.

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Advertising Manager:
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Editorial and advertising offices:

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Time to duck

HISTORY has taught us to duck when an American president says he has some helpful ideas to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute. Therefore we are hiding under our desks after the remarks made in a press conference two days ago by United States President Ronald Reagan. He said that the United States "is most hopeful we can be of help" in reaching an agreement in the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian "autonomy" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. This kind of talk should scare the daylight out of most of the Arab World. The last time the United States tried to be helpful in the Middle East, it ended up giving us the Camp David agreements and setting in motion one of the most destructive periods of turmoil in the Middle East since the previous time that the Americans had tried to bring peace to the Holy Land. That previous time, you will remember, was when a certain Dr. Henry Kissinger tried to bring the diplomacy of television and large egos to this part of the world.

The strange combination of naivete and arrogance that colours American efforts in this part of the world has proved to be one of the more destructive forces unleashed upon mankind since the discovery of fire. One is touched that President Reagan wants to be helpful, but desperately worried that his helpfulness will provoke yet more havoc in the region. We suggest that Mr. Reagan should be more humble. Instead of aiming to be helpful, he should aspire, instead to being fair and truly impartial. If he can do that, he shall earn the respect of the entire world. Until then, we are hiding under our desks.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Protective umbrella

AL RA'I: The Israeli military planes have renewed their provocative sorties over Al Bekaa plain in Lebanon. At the same time, news reports spoke about the predictions of the U.S. ambassador to Israel of possible Israeli attacks before April 26. The chairman of the U.S. Congress Foreign Relations Committee also spoke about efforts being exerted by the United States to prevent Israel from launching acts of aggression in the region.

It is clear that all these attempts and pressure is aimed at preventing the Security Council from imposing international punishment on Israel despite its refusal to abrogate the plan annexing the Golan Heights and its defiance of the resolutions passed by the Security Council on this matter last month.

The big question is: how can Israel be deterred and prevented from launching a new aggression as long as the U.S. veto protects it against any punishment?

What Senator Percy said about his country's efforts to prevent a new Israeli aggression on the region needs to be put to effect. The United States must lift the umbrella of veto that protects Israel because the punishment stipulated by the United Nations Charter is more than enough to deter Israel if they were to be applied.

In light of the U.S. ambassador's predictions of an Israeli aggression, what Senator Percy said and the Israeli provocations over Al Bekaa, it is high time the U.S. administration gave the Security Council the chance to shoulder its responsibilities, protect peace, deter Israel and establish respect for the United Nations. The United States must lift protective veto umbrella off Israel's head.

Snowball of events

AL DUSTOUR: Israel and Egypt signed an agreement relating to the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on April 25. Thus the first Camp David step ends without fixing a date for moving to the second step: autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza.

It is clear that Israel has not been able to link between the two steps. President Reagan last night declared that no final date had been fixed between Israel and Egypt on autonomy. He expressed his hope in the possibility of reaching a sort of agreement before Israel's withdrawal from Sinai.

It seems that Israel is in no hurry to reach an agreement on this issue because it is acting freely in the West Bank and Gaza according to its own understanding. Israel is proceeding with establishing new settlements and confiscating lands, particularly in strategic areas. Israel is assured of applying autonomy unilaterally, whether Egypt approved or not.

What causes a great deal of anxiety is that the Israeli settlers in Sinai will be settled in the West Bank, Gaza and the Syrian Heights which were recently annexed by Israel. This means that Israel is intensifying Zionist settlements at the expense of Arab citizens.

Solving the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai will give Israel the chance to be free to work on the other fronts in order to achieve its goals and political and military ambitions. This was clarified yesterday when Israel sent its planes over Al Bekaa. Israel is seeking to reactivate the Syrian missile issue in order to heat up the situation in preparation to military operations against Syria and southern Lebanon.

What is the Arab reaction? What will the Arab reaction be towards future possibilities? The answer to these questions will not be effective unless the Arabs bury their differences and begin their united action. The Arabs must do this before it is too late. We urge the Arab leaders to adopt united action and build Arab solidarity in order to be able to confront the snowball of events.

RED & BLACK

Comes to you live in colour

By Jawad Ahmad

Jordanians pay JD 0.50 only per month in return for the television service they enjoy. This amount is levied monthly with the electricity bills, and the amount is then transferred to the Treasury by the electricity company after deducting 10 per cent as a cost of collection.

There are people who want this JD 0.50 raised to JD 1.00. They claim that the cost at its current rate is very low indeed. A Jordanian who reads one daily newspaper pays JD 1.50 monthly on average at JD 0.05 per daily copy. It is not a happy comparison as far as television officials are concerned and they push for a raise.

The main motive behind asking for the raise in television fees is to balance out the budget of the television station. This statement must be qualified. What needs to be balanced is the cost of

television transmission with the service fees specific to it. If this balance is achieved on the records of both television station and the budget, the television activity can boast self-sufficiency.

The issue that remains to be resolved is the one related to the accounting basis on which the demand for increasing the fees lies. To say that a household pays for enjoying television transmission less than it costs to read a newspaper is a misleading statement.

A coloured television set costs at least JD 350 without the antenna, remote control or other gadgets. This amount is expected to depreciate over a period of 7 years, thus costing JD 50 annually, or JD 4.17 per month, i.e., JD 0.14 daily, which is 3 times the cost of a newspaper.

Another thing is the cost of the electricity used by a

television set. Assuming it runs on average about 4 hours daily, it will cost about JD 0.10 at least.

Thus the cost of watching television on a daily basis costs about JD 0.25 compared with JD 0.05 to read a newspaper.

The other point is that television can not be compared in utility with a newspaper. Each has a different function and supplies a different set of information, data and amusement. While a newspaper reaches all parts of the country, television transmission does not; at least not yet.

On social justice considerations, a flat fee on television is not equitable. As a percentage of income, it costs the poor more than the rich. It is the poor whom we would like to see own a television, because he can learn from it what is going on around him in the world. A rich man does not nec-

essarily watch television so much because he has other alternatives.

Among these alternatives that are not accessible to the poor is of course video tapes. The expense of buying, maintaining and operating a video set is much higher than television. Therefore, it would be a better idea to increase governments' domestic revenues by imposing higher tariff and fees on video sets and tapes. Such an action is more beneficiary and more equitable.

Although we are proud of our television station and of the efforts it does, we should not condone raising the fees it collects until they have exhausted all efforts aiming at decreasing their costs. Raising television fees is just raising the cost of a necessary commodity. Watching TV is not a luxury anymore.

Assistance for Arab-American farmworkers

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) plans to open an office to assist Arab-American farmworkers.

The following is an ADC report on the need for such an office.

Fifteen thousand Arab-Americans comprise the second largest ethnic minority employed as migrant farmworkers in California.

Each year, over 6,000 Arab-Americans work their way through the vineyards of the San Joaquin Valley. They are primarily from North Yemen and have been coming into the Valley since the 1950's. Most are non-English speaking and are therefore at a serious disadvantage when dealing with government agencies. In addition, because most are uneducated and because they receive meager pay, it has become quite difficult for them to improve their situation and to resolve

even their most basic problems.

They suffer from triple discrimination. They are sometimes victimised for being "Arabs." They also suffer from the inadequate salaries and the difficult work conditions they endure as farmworkers. Most disturbing, however, is the fact that both government agencies and the United Farmworkers Union (UFW) are frequently insensitive to their needs.

According to Jack Matalka, ADC's organizer in the San Joaquin Valley, the UFW has adopted a posture of "benign neglect" toward the Arab-Americans. Like the various government agencies with which the farmworkers must deal (Economic Development Department, the Fair Employment Practices Department, and the Agriculture Labour Relations Board - ALRB, for example), the UFW has also

failed to staff qualified Arabic-speaking personnel to assist Arab members. Matalka also noted that the ALRB has not Arabic-speaking staff and that it assigns its most inexperienced attorneys to cases involving Arab-Americans. This has resulted in Arab workers losing cases that could ordinarily be won if handled by more experienced attorneys.

Plans have been made to open an ADC office in the Valley to offer language assistance and counseling to the Arabic-speaking workers. The office will offer other related assistance as it develops.

Goodwill to all mankind

By Tareq Masarweh

The Jabal Amman bomb which came to us from the North is not only foreign to our national ethics, traditions and customs, but also objectives, together with those of similar other things which took place, was to make the noble Jordanian Muslim a killer and the noble Jordanian Christian a victim. Both of them are not so, nor will they ever be.

Our friend Dr. Sa'id Tal used to say that such things can only come from Israel, and we said why from Israel, if there are some Arabs who can do it on behalf of Israel free of charge?

The motive behind this bomb explosion and other subversive actions was to force the government to repress certain religious groups of our people similar to the bloody and repressive measures taken against similar religious groups in Syria on the pretext that these groups constitute an opposition to the regime. However, the objective behind the bomb and the expected action by the government were out of question. We in this country do not repress any ideological trend regardless of what it is, unless it harms public order, the unity of the people and the national entity.

Everyone knows that all the banned parties and organisations exist in this country and that their members are protected by law as long as they are acting within the framework of public order, the unity of the people and the interests of the national entity. We do not believe in repression and we do not eat our brothers' flesh. We respect the opinions of others here and in our relations with the Arab countries. We are self-confident and believe that peripheral contradictions should not distract our attention from the real battle between our nation and the usurpers of its lands, and between the future of our nation and its history.

In the old days of aloofness, the people of Irbid built the Western Mosque, and most of the contributions for building the mosque came from the Christians of the north. Then the Irbid people built the church near the house of Saleh Al Mustafa, and most of the contributions came from the Muslims of the north.

At that time, Jordanian poet Mustafa Wahbi Tal (Arar) wrote a verse to the meaning of: 'May God bless you Jordan. No one in you is a stranger. You are a country full of goodwill, whether church bell tolls or the Muazzin calls for prayers.'

Reagan stops leaks

By Jeffrey Atevil

President Reagan, already running the most "watertight" administration in many years, has ordered tighter controls on leaks of information to the press and public.

The president's orders were sent this week to his White House and National Security Council (NSC) aides and foreign policy, military and intelligence agencies. They included threats to invoke "all legal methods" against government workers who leak to the press.

Mr. Reagan and his new National Security Adviser William Clark complained in their brief that a "virtual hemorrhage of leaks in the national security area... have hampered formulation of foreign and defence policy."

In fact, the administration had already cut off reporters' access to the NSC and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), frequent sources of background briefings in the past, and curbed the flow of information from the state and defence departments.

Administration officials refused to provide examples of security leaks on the record, and most of those they cited privately appeared to be politically embarrassing rather than harmful to national security.

A story published that the president had decided to sell Taiwan more jet fighters, but not the advanced versions it wanted, was only the latest such report. It beat the formal announcement by 24 hours.

Another story that prompted a Pentagon investigation with lie detector tests for high-ranking officials concerned plans to re-arm America which it said could cost as much as \$750 million more than the administration had predicted.

The president was also reported to be unhappy about a press story on his idea for an "enterprise zone" urban renewal programme, planned as a surprise proposal in his state of the union address later this month.

The new drive to stop leaks requires advance approval of all contacts between government officials and the press at which classified security matters might be discussed. Officials must submit written reports of such interviews.

Distribution of classified documents, already reduced sharply last spring, would be further restricted. Officials with access to such material would be subject to "all legal methods", presumably including lie detector tests, if leaks occurred.

"Why don't they just hook us to a lie detector before we go home every night and ask 'have you leaked anything today?'" one press officer said.

Aside from the ban on press contacts with the NSC and CIA,

unprecedented in recent years, and the restrictions on the access of Pentagon briefers to secrets, the administration told State Department desk officers last spring to refer reporters to the press office rather than answer queries themselves.

A memorandum sent to Pentagon officials by deputy defence secretary Frank Carlucci last April warned against leaking classified material and added: "Even unclassified matters should be treated with circumspection when they relate to sensitive internal deliberations."

Chief Pentagon Spokesman Henry Catto said in a memo to his deputies that unauthorised disclosures not only threatened national security but "tend to make our work more difficult by stimulating inquiries about the subject matters revealed."

"In other words," one lower-ranking spokesman said at the time, "what reporters don't know about, they can't ask about."

Defending the latest crackdown this week, Mr. Catto told reporters: "It is not appropriate to have public debate on national security issues."

Asked why the president and his cabinet aides could discuss these matters in public, he replied that they "are better able to judge because they have access to the big picture."

The actions of Mr. Reagan and his aides also reinforce the impression that the year-old administration carefully controls its public image.

The president had held fewer press conferences than any of his predecessors since Franklin Roosevelt began the spontaneous question-and-answer sessions nearly 50 years ago.

His aides have cut the number of situations such as "photo opportunities" in which reporters can talk to the president. Reporters are now barred from many of these events or told not to ask questions if they attend.

But Mr. Reagan is not the first president to try to present himself to the public in the most favourable light.

The press leak is used not only by disgruntled underlings to sabotage administration policies but by presidents and their top aides to disarm critics or to float ideas.

But as reporters reminded Mr. Reagan's advisers this week, the suppression of leaks was employed in its most extreme form by Richard Nixon, who was finally forced out of office with the worst public image of any U.S. president.

The White House "plumbers" operation that Mr. Nixon set up in an effort to plug leaks led directly to the Watergate scandal and his resignation under threat of impeachment in 1974.



Why Taiwan was denied jets

By Barry Schweid

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to deny Taiwan's request for advanced jet fighters may be of little diplomatic or military consequence but it says quite a bit about the man in the White House.

He will compromise. Peking has been on a peace offensive toward the Island it considers a temporarily estranged province. A shot hasn't been fired in anger across the strait in years. In fact, Chinese leaders have returned to the admonition of the late, pragmatic premier, Chou En-Lai, that the mainlanders "can learn from Taiwan."

Predictably, the nationalist government in Taipei took exception to the decision to deny it some 150 Northrop F-5G Tigerjets.

Just as predictably, a foreign ministry spokesman in Peking lodged a strong protest against the president's approval of the con-

tinued sale of less sophisticated F-5E Tiger II jets to Taiwan.

But apparently bent on a non-violent reunification — and lacking much in the way of a modern air force itself, China is not likely to launch a military offensive against Taiwan just because Reagan has held back Tigerjets.

And while Peking may draw some satisfaction from the rejection, Reagan's compromise decision to permit continued production in Taiwan of Tiger IIs under license from the Northrop prevents any gloating within the politburo.

After having Taiwan's request on his desk ever since he took office nearly a year ago — it was lodged in 1978 — Reagan struck the kind of compromise that has the practical effect of not tipping the military balance while dis-

appointing some conservatives and others sympathetic towards the island.

Ray Cline, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, called the decision a sur-

render to "blackmail." Cline is convinced that Reagan was persuaded by the State Department, and against his own convictions, that granting Taiwan's request for F-5Gs could imperil relations with China.

He says the president chose to keep U.S. policy on an ambiguous course instead of treating Taiwan like any other friendly country with legitimate self-defence needs.

Indeed, Peking had implied it might downgrade the diplomatic relations established in 1979 if the sale was approved. It delayed sending a high-level military delegation here in an apparent move to underscore its objection and China scholar A. Doak Barnett said in November there was "a high probability" the U.S. ambassador in Peking would be kicked out if the sale was approved.

Reagan's campaign record suggested he would have granted Taiwan the new jets, which have a 15 per cent greater range than the F-5Es and a more powerful engine

that allows them to carry improved electronics and sidewinder missiles.

It was no wonder that two of the Senate's most conservative Republicans, Jesse Helms of North Carolina and S.I. Hayakawa of California, were dismayed by Reagan's decision. However, it was not the first surprising foreign policy move Reagan has made in his first year as president.

Despite his criticism of the SALT II treaty limiting nuclear weapons, he has authorised arms control talks with the Soviet Union. And while taking a tough line towards Moscow, he appears headed for the summit this year with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

His support for Israel did not stop him from approving an \$8.5 billion arms sale to Saudi Arabia and approving of U.S. criticism of Israel at the United Nations for bombing Iraq's nuclear reactor and annexing the Golan Heights.

-- Associated Press

ECONOMY

German banks indecisive on Siberian pipeline loan

FRANKFURT, Jan. 20 (R) — West German banks have put off a final decision on whether to lend the Soviet Union 300 million marks (\$130 million) to help finance a pipeline that will bring natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe, banking sources said today.

A meeting of the banks yesterday ended without agreement on the credit, they said. A spokesman for Deutsche Bank, which heads the bank consortium, declined to comment on the talks.

The sources said there would be no decision on the loan until all contracts for West German equipment to be used in the multi-billion dollar project had been finalised.

The consortium of about 25 banks has already agreed to provide more than 2.2 billion marks (\$900 million) to finance equipment to be bought from West German firms. Most of this money will be extended directly to the firms and be backed by the Bonn government.

There would be no such guarantee on the 300 million marks sought by the Soviet Union as a

down payment on the pipeline and some banks had hoped that Moscow would provide the money out of its own hard-currency reserves.

The sources said bankers were sharply divided over whether to provide the loan in view of the military takeover in Poland and the subsequent U.S. trade sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Because of this situation, the credit proposal was not formally put up for approval yesterday and further meetings among the banks would be needed before the question could be resolved, the sources said.

The credit would form part of a loan package to finance construction of the 4,500 kilometre pipeline. Much of the package already has been arranged.

A broad, general agreement has been reached on the equipment required for the project and several contracts have been drawn

up. But the sources said further questions had been raised because the American sanctions prohibit the General Electric Company of the U.S. from supplying important turbine parts for the project's compressor stations.

Other potential suppliers of the parts depend on licences from General Electric.

The United States has long been opposed to the pipeline project. Washington believes that the gas, due to start flowing in the mid-1980s, would make Europe too dependent on the Soviet Union for energy.

The sources said that a planned visit of West German bankers to the Soviet Union had been postponed.

The meeting was to have taken place in early February under the auspices of the German-Soviet banking commission established a year ago.

Tangerines for cars!

HAMAMATSU, Japan, Jan. 20 (R) — Japanese scientists managed today to run a 500-cc car and two motorcycles on oil extracted from tangerine peel.

"There was no difference in the running performance between tangerine oil and normal gasoline," said a spokesman for the group at Mie University.

But there was a problem. It took 11,000 tangerines to produce one litre of oil. The spokesman said peel would not be a viable source of energy in the near future.

Sanaa approves

\$700m budget

SANAA, Jan. 20 (R) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh has approved the state's budget for this year which shows a 3.2 billion Yemeni rial (\$700 million) deficit, officials said today.

Spending was estimated at 5.47 billion rials (\$1.9 billion) and revenue at 2.27 billion rials (\$1.2 billion).

Remittances from an estimated two million North Yemeni workers abroad are an important contribution to the income of this poor south Arabian state of 6.5 million people.

But Saudi Arabia has traditionally given the country budgetary support, including 1.3 billion rials (\$290 million), informed sources said.

The present budget is on a calendar year and direct comparisons are not available. But in fiscal 1981 ended June 30 last year revenue was estimated at 4.4 billion rials (\$980 million) and expenditure at 6.8 billion rials (\$1.5 billion).

Caribbean states fear political conditions may be attached to U.S. development aid

By Hubert Williams

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Caribbean countries, their economies in deep trouble, are looking to the United States for development aid, but fear that political conditions may be attached.

Their economies are structurally weak and depend on primary commodities such as sugar which have fluctuated and generally fallen on world markets. Over the last 12 months, recession in the United States has deepened their problems.

At a conference held at U.S. instigation in Nassau last July, Secretary of State Alexander Haig agreed with the foreign ministers of Canada, Mexico and Venezuela that a joint approach should be made to the development of the Caribbean, but did not make any specific economic proposals.

During the conference, however, he made remarks which, conference sources said, implied the handing of aid to left-wing countries in the region, such as Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

The Caribbean has been severely hit by higher oil prices over the past eight years. Although Trinidad and Tobago is a net exporter, other Commonwealth countries faced an oil bill in 1980 of over one billion dollars, according to the Caribbean Development Bank.

To pay bills of this size, many countries in the region have had to spend about half their earnings from agricultural and raw material exports and tourism.

Attempts to become self-sufficient in energy have not been encouraging so far. Jamaica has stepped up its search for oil but Prime Minister Edward Seaga estimated his country's chances of

finding a commercially viable deposit at only two per cent.

Optimism is higher in Guyana, which borders OPEC-member Venezuela in northern South America, but in the region as a whole indications are that any oil may be locked away in deposits too small to warrant commercial extraction.

In the face of their economic problems, the Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean have resorted to integration with some success.

Twelve countries are grouped in a Caribbean Common Market (Caricom), comprising Belize on the Central American mainland, Guyana on the South American mainland, and an archipelago of English-speaking islands from Jamaica in the west to Trinidad and Tobago in the east.

Caricom was founded by Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Barbados and Guyana in 1973 after a five-year experimental free trade association. Eight smaller nations — Belize, St. Lucia, Antigua, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Nevis and St. Kitts and Nevis — joined the following year.

Trade between member nations increased from \$235 million in 1973 to \$653 million in 1978, and cooperation has also increased in other fields.

A \$100 million food corporation has been set up, and airline and shipping services have been reorganised.

The community's secretary-general, Or. Kurleigh King of Barbados, believes integration should go further and that the community should eventually include non-English-speaking countries in the region.

Dr. King told delegates at the 20th Caricom council of ministers meeting in Georgetown, Guyana, this week that a decision on Haiti's application for membership would be taken shortly.

Now Caribbean countries are anxious to discover precisely what economic aid the United States will offer them, and whether political conditions will be attached.

At the Nassau conference, the final communiqué said dynamic and balanced development would contribute to the welfare of the region, but did not say what measures would be involved.

Mr. Haig said the United States was not proposing a massive aid project like the Marshall Plan,

which helped rebuild Europe after the Second World War.

Rather than giving direct government aid, it wanted to encourage increased private investment and other free-market policies for the region. This, he said, was the best way of countering social unrest and communist subversion.

The remarks of Mr. Haig and subsequent contact with U.S. officials have led Caribbean ministers to fear that Washington may require guarantees in favour of private investors as a precondition for aid, and bar aid to left-wing countries.

While most Caribbean states depend heavily on private capital and foreign investment, they fear the widespread exploitation of manpower and material resources with little alleviation of social problems.

— Renner

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 20 (R) — Government bonds extended the recent rally, but closed below the day's highs, while equities were little changed in quiet trading, dealers said.

Government bonds saw gains of up to ¼ point pared to ¼ or ½ point. Dealers said the early firmer trend was encouraged by a further cut in the Bank of England's money market intervention rates today, but the dull New York bond opening sparked light profit taking.

Tate and Lyle featured with a 4p gain to 216p after opening at 208p. The recovery followed annual results showing increased pre-tax profits. Annual results from Trusthouse Forte left the share down 4p at 118p.

Banks closed with the leading clearers above the lows. Bank of Scotland and natwest were each unchanged at 472p and 400p respectively, although Midland remained 4p lower at 340p.

Leading industrials were narrowly mixed, and many were unchanged, as in ICI, Glaxo and Guest Keen.

Gold shares were led easier by Amgold, down 5½ dollars and 63½.

Afghan refugees get WFP aid

ROME, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — The U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) will supply 16,000 tons of wheat in emergency aid to 1.7 million Afghan refugees living in camps in Pakistan following the Soviet intervention in their homeland.

The Rome-based organisation said the new aid is worth \$4 million and brings total WFP aid to the Afghan refugees to \$114.6 million.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Jan. 20 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8837/47	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1950/53	Canadian dollars
	2.3025/35	West German marks
	2.5220/50	Swiss francs
	1.8570/90	French francs
	39.27/30	Belgian francs
	5.8530/60	Italian lire
	1234.25/1235.25	Japanese yen
	225.00/15	Swedish crowns
	5.6270/90	Norwegian crowns
	5.8640/60	Danish crowns
	7.5350/75	U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	370.50/371.50	

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

CHANNEL 3

4:30	Koran
4:45	Cartoons
5:10	Children's Programme
7:00	Programme Preview
7:10	Local Competition Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Local Series
9:30	Documentary
10:20	Arabic Play
11:00	News Summary

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Are You Being Served
9:10	Quincy
10:00	News in English
10:15	Movie of the Week: "Children of Divorce"

FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 3

10:00	Koran
10:20	Children's programme
11:00	Religious programme
12:50	Forest Ranger
13:45	Barriers
14:05	Soccer
15:03	Play Guitar
16:35	CHIPS
17:30	Science and Life
18:00	Western Theatre
18:30	Feature Film
19:30	Religious Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Local Variety Programme
22:00	Arabic series
23:00	News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Mary Tyler Moore Show
9:10	I remember Nelson
10:00	News in English
10:15	Flamenco Road

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

FOR THURSDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Signing off
11:00	News Headlines
12:00	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session

FOR FRIDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Listeners' Choice
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Friday Special
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	In Concert
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Country Music
20:30	Over a Cup of Tea
21:00	Jazz Hour
22:00	Close down

FOR FRIDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Listeners' Choice
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Friday Special
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	In Concert
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Country Music
20:30	Over a Cup of Tea
21:00	Jazz Hour
22:00	Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT	04:00	Newsdesk	04:30	Classical
	04:30	Record Review	04:45	Financial
	05:00	World News	05:45	Reflections
	05:00	World News	05:00	World News
	05:30	Summary	05:30	Twentieth
	05:45	Folk	05:45	The World
	06:00	Newsdesk	06:30	Nature
	06:30	Notebook	06:40	The Farming
	07:00	World News	24 Hours:	World
	07:00	News Summary	07:30	Marching
	07:45	and Waltzing	07:45	Network U.K.
	08:00	World News	Reflections	
	08:15	Golden Treasury	08:30	John
	09:00	World News	British	Press
	09:15	The World	Today	09:30
	09:30	Financial News	09:40	Look
	10:15	Plethora of the Moon	10:30	Just a Minute
	11:00	World News	News about Britain	11:15
	11:15	Isa Sin Out of Date?	11:30	Assignment
	12:00	Radio Newsreel	12:15	Top

Twenty 12:45 Sports Round-up

12:45	World News; 24 Hours: News Summary
13:00	Network U.K. 13:45 The Pleasure's Yours
14:30	Discovery 15:00 Radio Newsreel
15:15	Outlook
16:00	World News; Commentary
16:15	Assignment
16:45	The World Today
17:00	World News; Meridian
17:40	Waveguide
17:45	Sports Round-up
18:00	World News; News about Britain
18:15	Radio Newsreel
18:30	Take it or Leave it
19:00	Outlook: News Summary
19:30	Stock Market Report
19:43	Look Ahead
19:45	Report on Religion
20:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
20:30	A Jolly Good Show
21:15	Ulster Newsletter
21:30	In the Meantime
21:30	Business Matters
22:00	World News
22:09	The World Today
22:25	Book Choice
22:30	Financial News; Reflections
22:45	Sports Round-up
23:00	World News; Commentary
23:15	Mercant Navy Programme
23:30	Meridian

SELECTED CHANGES FOR FRIDAY

05:30	The King of Instruments
07:30	Backtracking
8:30	Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark
11:15	In the Meantime
12:15	Jazz for the Asking
13:30	Lytton Strachey
18:30	The Rewards of Music
23:30	A Murder of Quality

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

FOR THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:	
8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:45	Cairo
8:55	Aqaba
9:00	Damascus
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran
9:45	Kuwait
9:45	Cairo
10:00	Doha, Bahrain
10:00	Beirut (MEA)
10:25	Kuwait (AF)
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Cairo
16:55	Aqaba
17:00	Athens
17:25	London (BA)
17:30	London
17:45	New York, Vienna
18:00	Cairo
18:15	Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
19:30	Rome
19:30	Frankfurt (LH)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)

DEPARTURES

3:15	Budapest
3:30	Cairo
6:15	Frankfurt (LH)
6:30	Damascus
6:45	Beirut
7:00	Aqaba
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
10:30	Rome
11:00	Amsterdam, New York
11:15	Athens
11:25	Madrid, Casablanca
11:30	Cairo
11:45	Geneva, Brussels
11:45	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00	Paris, London
12:15	Riyadh (SV)
13:00	Cairo
15:00	Aqaba
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:30	Beirut
19:00	Kuwait
20:15	Baghdad
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
22:45	Baghdad

FOR FRIDAY

ARRIVALS:	
8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:40	Kuwait
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:00	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut
15:35	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:45	Tripoli
16:45	Tripoli, Tunis
17:15	Houston, N. York, Vienna
17:30	Kuwait (KAC)
17:35	Paris
17:35	Brussels, Geneva
17:40	Madrid, Athens
17:45	Frankfurt
18:00	London
19:35	Frankfurt (LH)
19:45	Paris (AF)
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
23:55	Baghdad

DEPARTURES

3:30	Cairo
6:00	Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
6:30	Beirut
7:00	Aqaba
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
9:30	London (BA)
11:00	Vienna, N. York, Houston
11:10	Athens, Copenhagen
12:00	London
16:35	Medina, Jeddah (SV)
16:45	Tripoli
18:25	Kuwait (KAC)
18:50	Abu Dhabi
19:00	Kuwait
19:15	Riyadh (SV)
19:30	Bahrain, Doha
19:30	Dhahran
19:30	Jeddah
19:45	Baghdad

EMERGENCIES

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Anwar Musa Al Haj 71020
Abdul Qader Al Lala 56046
Irbid:
Zaid Jaradat 2001

SPORTS

Lauda returns to Formula One '82 season charged at the grid

KYALAMI, South Africa, Jan. 20 (R) — The 1982 Formula One Grand Prix season is charged with drama even before the flag falls on the opening World Championship race at Kyalami on Saturday.

Back in the centre of attention is twice world champion Niki Lauda, still bearing the scars from the blazing crash in which he nearly died in 1976.

The Austrian won the title in 1975, relinquished it by a mere point to Briton James Hunt in the season of his crash, then regained the crown in 1977 before quitting the sport in the middle of a practice session two years later.

But now Lauda is back in a reputed three million dollar deal with

McLaren. Similar offers, however, failed to entice Hunt and another former champion, Scot Jackie Stewart, to return to the Grand Prix scene.

Lauda said recently: "My motive for coming back is ambition. I can't resist the challenge of Formula One and I want to prove it is possible to come back."

The turbo-charged Renault, Ferrari and Brabham teams look the most serious threats to Lauda's hopes of a third triumph.

Brabham's reigning world champion, Nelson Piquet of Brazil, threw down the gauntlet when he lapped the Kyalami circuit in an unofficial time of one minute 6.27 seconds, eight seconds quicker

than the lap record.

That was only the beginning. Frenchman Alain Prost bettered Piquet's time once... twice... and then a third time, finally clocking an astonishing 1:05.74 during the unofficial sessions.

But the chase for speed spelt disaster for arrows driver Marc Surer, who seems fated not to take part in a Kyalami Grand Prix.

The 30-year-old Swiss broke his right leg when his car went out of control and ploughed into the fencing at the weekend. Two years ago he broke his left leg in a similar accident during practice at Kyalami.

"I like the race track, but it obviously doesn't like me," Surer said in hospital.

The Kyalami Grand Prix, back in the limelight after squabbles among the sport's controlling bodies left last year's race unrecognised and boycotted by several leading teams, should be made to measure for the turbo-charged cars.

They should be at an advantage in the thin air of this high-altitude track as Lauda, around three seconds slower, has already discovered.

Piquet, second last year behind Argentine Carlos Reutemann, the man he pipped for the world title, is likely to start favourite.

But on the evidence so far, the 29-year-old Brazilian will have to watch over his shoulder for the flying Prost.

ETA will not disrupt World Cup

BILBAO, Spain, June 20 (A.P.) — The local daily newspaper Deia today quoted moderate Basque separatists as saying they will not use the World Cup soccer tournament in Spain this summer to carry out terrorist attacks.

Deia quoted the political-military wing of ETA, the separatist organisation, as saying they will not carry out terrorist acts in connection with the championship, to be held in June and July, because the tournament, "at least theoretically, constitutes a peaceful spectacle contributing to strengthen brotherhood among nations."

The newspaper also quoted the organisation as saying: "In any case, we might take advantage of the opportunity that the presence in Spain of world-wide news media represents in order to explain our claims." ETA's two wings are seeking independence of the Basque region.

The radical military wing is blamed for more than 350 assassinations in recent years.

ETA's political-military wing claimed the kidnapping three weeks ago of the father of famed popular singer Julio Iglesias.

Fair chance of Borg playing at Wimbledon unseeded

WIMBLEDON, England, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — The All-England Tennis Club, which runs the Wimbledon Championships, today faced the prospect of Bjorn Borg playing through the qualifying tournament and going into the draw unseeded.

"We have not discussed the possibility of this happening, so Borg's decision to play the qualifying tournament has caught us by surprise," said Christ Gorrings, the club's secretary.

Borg, Wimbledon winner five years in a row from 1976-1980, has refused to play 10 Grand Prix tournaments. That would make him automatically qualified for Wimbledon. He said that if necessary he would play through the qualifying competitions at Wimbledon and the French and U.S. Opens.

That leaves Wimbledon and the Roehampton Club, where the qualifying tournament takes place, with big problems.

Roehampton is a quiet little club, with no facilities for coping with big crowds. If Borg played, thousands could be expected to converge on the place.

The All-England Club will have to consider what to do about the

seedings and the draw.

Normally the seedings are announced one week before the start of Wimbledon and the draw is made next day. The qualifying tournament goes on all that week at Roehampton, so vacant places are left in the draw for qualifiers, who are not known until two days before the big tournament starts.

Borg therefore could not be included in either the seedings or the draw—unless both are postponed until the last 48 hours before Wimbledon starts.

If he was not seeded, he could land in an absurd situation and be drawn in the first round against John McEnroe, who took the title from him last year.

The qualifying tournament normally features players who are ranked 150 in the world and more. Borg, who was No. 1 for years, has 'dropped to fifth place because of his few Grand Prix appearances.

David Gray, secretary of the International Professional Tennis Council which makes the rules for the Grand Prix, said no exceptions could be made for Borg or anyone else.

"The Grand Prix rules are there to be observed by all players," Gray said.

Erika Hess continues her domination of slalom skiing

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 20 (R) — Erika Hess of Switzerland continued her domination of slalom skiing by winning a World Cup race here today and adding a combination victory to regain the lead in the overall cup standings.

The 19-year-old Swiss, who has won 10 of her last 11 slalom races, was quickest in both runs, which had 55 and 52 gates, and clocked a total time of one minute 30.66 seconds.

This was half a second faster than Liechtenstein's Ursula Konzett, whose 1:31.16 was in turn a full second clear of the 1:32.15 by third-placed Fabienne Serrat of France.

The Swiss girl's victory today

also earned her a surprising triumph in a combination event taking in Monday's downhill here, in which she finished 23rd.

The extra points pushed her past West German all-rounder Irene Epple, a strong downhiller but moderate slalomist who was 14th today, back into the lead of the overall cup standings. She has 253 points to Epple's 240.

Apart from the change at the top, the only move in the first 10 after today's race had Konzett coming in at number eight with 82 points. Italian Lea Soelkner, 19th today, remains third with 118 points, followed by Americans Christine Cooper and Cindy Nelson with 101.

West German Rohrl holds on to Monte Carlo Rally

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Former world rally champion Walter Rohrl of West Germany maintained his lead in the 50th Monte Carlo rally today as the field took a short break in the punishing second stage of the classic event.

Rohrl and his regular co-driver Christian Geistdorfer had their Opel Ascona 2 mins. 37 seconds ahead of teammates Jochen Kleint and Gunter Wanger at the stop in Vals-les-Bains in southern France.

There were another series of speed tests ahead before they returned to Monaco this afternoon.

The French team of Guy Frequelien and Jean-Francois Faulchille in a Porsche 911 held third, 3:18 behind Rohrl and Finn Hannu Mikkola with Sweden's Arne Hertz was four in the one remaining Audi Quattro on 3:37.

With the speed tests still over mainly dry roads, Rohrl was able to use the Opel to full advantage to maintain the lead he has held since the start of the rally. Mikkola, in a charging drive, was fastest in four of the speed tests overnight but Rohrl won two others, including the classic Moulignon Pass route.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—I know that opponents' preempta are supposed to cause problems, but in my case, those problems seem to be especially acute. In particular, I don't know how to react when partner makes a takenout double. I always seem either to underbid or overbid, and it's costing me a lot of points. How about some help?—J. O'Reilly, Boston, Mass.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—There really is no reason why this should be so. Partner's double of a preemptive bid is for takeout, and basically the same system of responses apply as over a one-bid, except that they have to be modified slightly because of the level at which you are forced to act.

Let us examine the problem logically. Since partner's takeout double of a preemptive bid will force you to bid at the three- or four-level, obviously it has to be stronger than would be a takeout double at the one-level. As a rule, the doubler should be about a king stronger than he need be for a double at the one-level. In other words, it should show the equivalent of about 16 points.

Therefore, we can presume that the preemptor and the doubler between them have about 22-26 points. That leaves only about 14-18 points combined in your hand and the other opponent. Thus, partner can reasonably expect something like 6-8 points in your hand.

With this in mind, responding to his double becomes

relatively simple. If you have 6-8 points, you have only what partner expects you to bid. Therefore, you should do no more than simply bid your longest suit at the cheapest level. If you have any more than that, you can reasonably expect to make game and you should bid it in your longest suit, or make a cue-bid if you want partner to choose a suit on those hands where you have support for at least two of the unbid suits and no clear-cut choice of your own.

With some strength, a balanced hand and no clear-cut action, it might be right to convert partner's double to a penalty double. You do not need a trump stack for this action, and partner should realize that you may not have great length in the opponent's trump suit—after all, the opening bidder has shown a seven-card suit and there is no reason to suppose that his partner is very short in the suit.

With positive values and a sure stopper in the opponents' suit, you might want to play three no trump, especially if your long suit is a minor. But be wary of a holding such as Q-x-x; all too often one of the high honors will turn up in opener's partner's hand, and if you try three no trump, the opponents will reel off the first seven tricks. With that type of holding, it might be wiser to leave in the double and elect to defend.

Sometimes you just cannot get to your best contract after an opposing preempt—that is its purpose, and at times the opponents will succeed with their barrage. Be happy if you can obtain the best result possible, rather than the best possible result!

Liverpool halts Barnsley's English League Cup run

LONDON, Jan. 20 (R) — European Champions Liverpool finally killed off second-division Barnsley's dogged challenge in the quarter finals of the English League Soccer Cup last night.

Forced to a replay, Liverpool conceded an early goal before winning 3-1 to go through to a semifinal meeting with Ipswich, the first-division leaders and UEFA Cup holders.

Barnsley, who put first-division sides Manchester City, Swansea and Brighton out of the competition in earlier rounds, went ahead after 16 minutes when Colin Walker punished a mistake by Liverpool's much-criticised goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar.

But Scotland's Graeme Souness equalised with a 20-metre shot before half time and goals by David Johnson and Kenny Dalglish in the final 10 minutes saw Liverpool through to the semifinals of the competition they won for the first time last season.

On a less happy note for Liverpool, their international defender Phil Thompson was carried off after only four minutes and needed 10 stitches in a gashed shin.

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FEATURES

Bangladesh: losing the birth control battle?

By Lloyd Timberlake

DACCA — Bangladesh has achieved a major breakthrough in its struggle to control its huge and rapidly-growing population, according to government figures which will soon be released.

But the Ministry of Health and Population Control statistics raise many questions as they answer, the main one being whether this country of 90 million people in an area smaller than Nicaragua (pop. 5 million) has any real hope of avoiding a doubling of population over the next 25 years.

They are also focusing government planners' attention on the issue of how a desperately poor nation can capitalise on this gain: by concentrating on voluntary sterilisations or on offering a wide array of family planning services.

A survey paid for by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has found that 18.6 per cent of eligible couples were using some contraceptive method, even if only by rhythm or rhythm techniques. This was well above the 14 per cent usage figure officially quoted in the survey was being taken, and giant step up from the per cent of 9.79 and the 7.7 per cent of 1975.

Charles Gurney, the USAID population and health chief here, says the new figures are an indication that "Bangladesh has turned the corner demographically", though he admits the findings are tentative and tenuous.

He also feels this and other surveys here prove a point which has been bothering development experts for some time now: in rural Bangladesh, where 90 per cent of

the people live, "it is the very poorest who are having fewer children, and this is not because of malnutrition."

Mr. Gurney holds that this is a "medium term" trend and does not necessarily contradict the deeply held belief of most population workers that family planning can only follow rising living standards and economic development, along with land reform and improvements in health care, literacy, and nutrition.

But several researchers have found that in Muslim Bangladesh, where the average desired number of children is 4.1 and the average family size six, higher rural incomes mean couples can and do afford bigger families.

Is Bangladesh now bringing its poor to have fewer children?

Last May the "compensation" paid a man having a vasectomy for lost wages, food and travel almost doubled to the equivalent of \$5.10 in a nation where the average per capita gross domestic product is \$100.

Kumar Biswas, a 30-year-old father of three, is typical of the men arriving for vasectomies at the Family Planning Association (FPA) clinic in the southern industrial town of Khulna. A slum dweller who moved to Khulna to escape rural unemployment, he makes only \$8 per month working in a shop, and he spent nothing on food, travel or accommodation to have the operation. Yet he insisted the money had nothing to do with his decision.

At the FPA clinic in Jessore, another industrial town a little to the north of Khulna with a high "floating" slum population, the ratio of vasectomies to female ster-

ilisations was 1:9 at the beginning of last year.

By November the ratio had practically reversed, an amazing development in a nation where so many folk tales involve castration, which many men believe is the same as vasectomy, according to Dr. Atiqur Rahman Khan, head of the Population Planning Section in the government Planning Commission.

Government figures show vasectomies on the rise nationwide following the increase in compensation payments, while use of the female sterilising operation, the tubectomy, has been rising steadily over a longer period — from 0.3 per cent of married women in 1975 to 4 per cent in the recent survey.

This highlights a touchy subject here. Some articles in the liberal Western press have accused Bangladesh of trying to sterilise its way out of its population crisis, rather than attacking poverty and illiteracy and making available a broad array of contraceptive methods such as pills, condoms, inter-uterine devices and diaphragms.

Dr. Khan and other planners see voluntary sterilisations as the logical answer for a poor country with a poor health service. As he noted: "With sterilisation there is no drop-out rate." (In other forms of contraception here the drop-out rate is over 30 per cent.)

Yet Dr. Khan admits that compensation payments may now be the motive for most vasectomies, while women have tubectomies to avoid more children. (Women get \$5.70 compensation and a new sari, but must spend a day in the clinic and rest seven days, so end up with very little cash.)

One problem with other contraceptive methods was spotlighted in the USAID survey in what one family planning worker termed the "Mystery of the Missing Condoms". Only 1.6 per cent of couples list the condom as their chosen contraceptive method, but the amount of condoms being sold and distributed free by the gov-

ernment would indicate usage by over four per cent.

A lot of sheaths must be being wasted, and many volunteer family planning officials say those reportedly being distributed by the government are simply thrown away by government workers who would rather not make arduous journeys to rural villages.

Several villages checked at random recently said they had heard over the radio a lot about the national need for family planning but rarely saw government family planning workers, or saw them only in the dry season. A four-month disruption in the supply of pills or condoms can wreck the best family-planning intentions.

Mohammed Abdul Hossein, a 25-year-old in the southern village of Krittaypur, buys his wife the Pill at 50 cents per month at the nearby marketplace instead of relying on free government supply. Asked if he had ever seen a government family planning worker, he said one walked through the village once but did not stop.

Bangladesh has sanctioned the use of the controversial injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera, approved by the World Health Organisation but claimed by some Western groups to be a possible cause of cancer. One injection lasts for three months.

But even those who favour the drug's use say it can disrupt menstrual cycles — a serious event in the lives of village women with no access to modern medical advice. It thus requires the sort of careful counselling and follow-up that a nation like Bangladesh, which spends less than five cents per person per year on health and family planning, cannot provide.

A senior U.S. doctor in the Bangladesh health system said that the government was letting Depo-Provera "escape" onto the private market, which he did not see as altogether a bad thing: "The private sector can guarantee its efficient distribution, which the government cannot, and this takes the onus of using the drug off the back of the government."

To encourage sterilisations —

and perhaps to counter the charges of a sterilise-and-forget policy — government and volunteer agencies are establishing clubs for sterilised women, to teach reading and writing, provide interest-free loans and organise revenue-earning schemes. Family planning is being made more and more the responsibility of the village councils which the national government is trying to establish in the country's 68,000 villages.

But amid all these hopeful signs are the harsh statistical realities of Bangladesh: 46 per cent of the population are under 15 years old (so most of tomorrow's parents have already been born); at the present growth rate the population will double to 180 million by about the year 2005; the literacy rate is 20 per cent only about of the rural population have reasonable access to modern health

care.

Despite this, the draft Second Five Year Plan (1981-85) sets a target of a population of only 115 million by the year 2000 (which would require a contraception usage of 37.5 per cent by 1985).

Though this document offers few hard plans as to how this will be achieved, it contains some radical suggestions, such as giving sterilised couples, or those who have practised contraception for five years, preferential treatment in government facilities such as housing, health care and education.

In other words, Bangladesh, which has perhaps the world's worst population crisis and as long as 1975 named it the nation's number one problem, is beginning to consider the sort of effective but controversial measures which is making population control work in China.

— Earthscan

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With reference to the announcement for pre-qualification tendering of the project which was issued on 5 - 6 - 7 - 8th Dec., 1981, in local newspapers:

The Urban Development Department announces the availability of tender documents for construction of new sites at Ouweismeh, Marka and Russeifa. Documents can be purchased at the address below for the sum of JD 200.

Tenders are to be submitted not later than 18th March 1982, and prequalification documents not later than 12 noon 20th February, 1982 from any contractor not previously qualified for this project.

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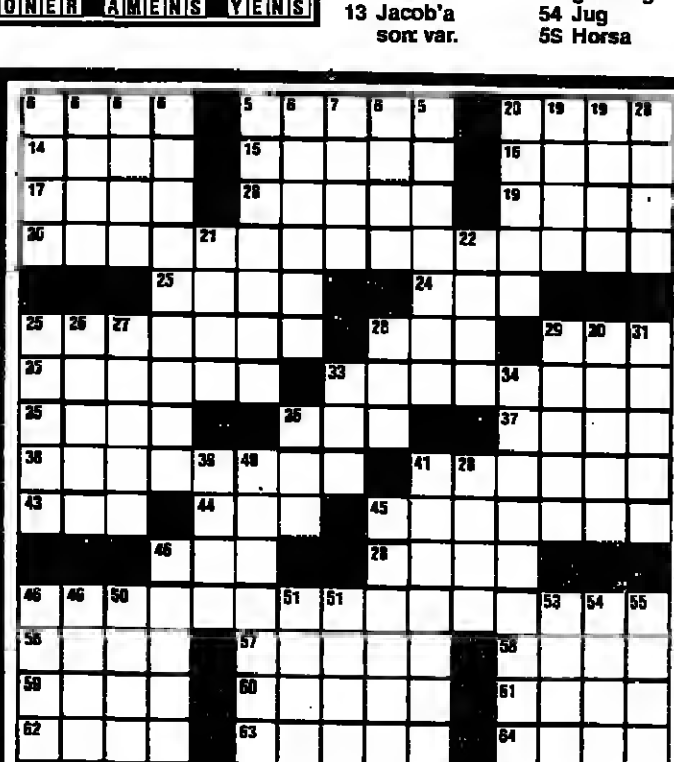
Telephone: 77112 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.
44028 after 2 p.m.

THE Daily Crossword By Emory H. Cain

ACROSS	25 Left a false clue	46 Sault — Maria	21 Liturgy
1 Shake — (hurry!)	28 Before: pret.	47 White House name	22 Hold at bay
5 Fight	29 "Norma —"	48 See 20A	23 Madrid museum
10 Mother of Castor	32 Rajah's consorts	56 — in one's bonnet	26 Places for lions
14 Rhode Island rebel	33 Bargain place of yore	57 Fry quickly	27 Pokar stakes
15 Mt. Ida muse	35 Islets	58 Keokuk is here	28 Dutter's goal
16 Son of Zeus	36 Pitch	59 Drumbeat	29 Send
17 Rose's man	37 Neglect	60 Skunk's cousin	30 Like an old woman
18 Charges	38 Backstage workers	61 Chastity's mother	31 Diminutive suffixes
19 Board game piece	41 Doddering	62 Rah, tor one	33 — relief
20 Quota with 48A	43 CIA fore-runner	63 Wants	34 Religious people
23 Flood or ebb	44 "Yankee Doodle."	64 Angry	36 — la la
24 "I saw Elba"	45 Charges with gas		38 Location
		DOWN	40 Author of the quota
		1 Eliot's Beda	41 Farmers, at times
		2 Projection	42 Gaelic
		3 Poetic Ireland	43 Reduced
		4 Above average status	46 Nut's place
		5 Withdrawals	48 Contrary
		6 Exulted	49 Shawm's descendant
		7 Impulsive	50 Swiss
		8 — boy!	51 Satisfy
		9 Pinups	52 Silent
		10 Shaping machine	53 Some of Santa's greeting
		11 Pa. port	54 Jug
		12 Cold cuts store	55 Horse
		13 Jacob's son var.	

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DAVID BASTIE HALLIT
DIVER ALLIOT DIBIDE
SODA NIANA LEBLE
SHERES FLOW FLODITE
SNOWFLAKE ALTER
NOOSE ALSO
ASSERY DRAWSOP
TINCA SINDICT TITE
THERS FLOW FLODITE
EEN ATONES ROLL
DRAWNIN CHANES
ASIP STREW
PENNY SWEEPWAY
ALIVE ALINE WARE
LAVIE BAWOIN AUDI
ONEIR AMENS YENIS



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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROMAR

UNGLE

YARLIF

BOUSTE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

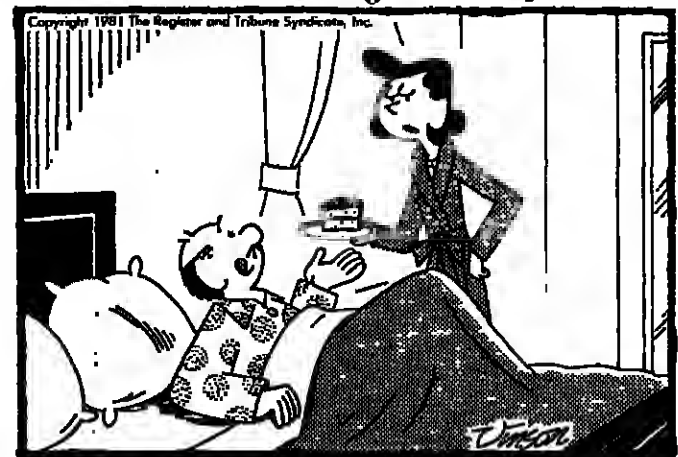
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENTRY PANDA DEVOUR HITHER

Answer: This will help if you're badly tired of driving — A RETREAD

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"Here, I was tired of hearing you talk in your sleep about the other woman in your life... Sara Lee."

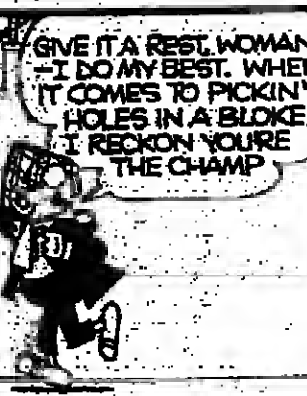
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

Tehran charges Washington violated Algiers agreements

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — On the anniversary of the American hostages' release one year ago, Iran's revolutionary regime today accused Washington of violating the Algiers agreement that ended the 14-month-long crisis.

Behzad Nabavi, an Iranian negotiator in the hostage crisis, said the American government was supposed to have confiscated the U.S. property of the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi under terms of the agreement, the Iranian news agency reported in a dispatch received here.

The official U.S. version of the agreement does not mention "confiscation" of Pahlavi assets, however. It says only that the properties would be identified and "frozen," so that they could not be transferred or sold, pending decisions by U.S. courts on whether they rightfully belong to the new Iranian government.

Except for that report, Iran's state-run media ignored the first anniversary of the release of the final 52 hostages, held 444 days by Islamic militants who seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran to protest the admission of the deposed Shah to the United States for medical treatment.

Abolfazl Noori, one of the embassy militants, said when reached by telephone from the Associated Press office in Beirut: "I don't know that today is the anniversary. I have been so preoccupied with my work that I forgot about it."

Mr. Noori said he was now working for Iran's "construction crusade," a corps of volunteers who work on urban welfare and rural development projects. He said other students who participated in the takeover were scattered and he was out of touch with them.

The militants now hold jobs in the foreign ministry, the revolutionary police and the revolutionary guards.

Asked whether he was still satisfied with the outcome of the hostage-taking, Mr. Noori said, "There is no doubt about that. I am very satisfied." But he declined to discuss it further.

A report in London's Sunday Times said Iran's revolutionary patriarch Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would meet with the militants this week. Mr. Noori and other Iranian sources reached by telephone said they had no knowledge of such a meeting.

Mr. Nabavi is Iranian minister of state for executive affairs and is in charge of Tehran's coordination office for implementation of the Algiers agreement.

Under the agreement, the United States lifted an economic embargo and released \$8 billion in frozen Iranian assets. Iran initially had demanded an additional \$10 billion to cover what it said was Pahlavi wealth in the United States. But that condition was dropped in final negotiations, and the disposition of the Pahlavi prop-

erties was left to the U.S. courts, where the cases are still pending. U.S. officials and spokesmen for the Pahlavi family said the value of the family's assets in the United States was only a small fraction of the amount claimed by Iran.

Mr. Nabavi noted that the United States "was due to submit to Iran within a short period a list of the ex-Shah's properties in that country." Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said.

Moreover, he claimed, the U.S. government should have "confiscated" the properties of the former Shah and his relatives in the United States while it has not done so.

The Hague tribunal is settling outstanding financial claims in connection with the U.S.-Iranian crisis, 3,200 of which were filed by individuals and companies, most of them American, by yesterday's deadline.

'Orly' strikes in Paris again

PARIS, Jan. 20 (R) — A bomb exploded in an automatic luggage locker at Air France premises at Porte Maillot in West Paris late last night, causing considerable damage but no casualties, police said.

An Armenian group called "Orly" claimed responsibility for the explosion and said it was campaigning for political prisoner status for four Armenians awaiting trial after an attack on the Turkish consulate last September, they said.

The group has claimed responsibility for a number of bomb explosions in Paris and in French offices in Beirut, including one last Saturday at a bank in Paris.

Four men from the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) held in connection with the attack on the consulate have been on hunger strike for political prisoner status here for the past 10 days.

Police seize record ETA arms

The sources said the weapons were seized last night in Asua-Luchana, six kilometres from Bilbao, and were being taken to Madrid under heavy civil guard escort.

An unidentified person was detained in the house. ETA-PM, in a telephone call to a Basque radio station yesterday, said the seizure of Dr. Iglesias did not represent a break in the truce but was part of its continuing need to raise funds.

The Basque newspaper Deia, quoting sources close to the guerrillas, said today that a minority within ETA-PM wanted to resume the armed struggle.

The "Poli-Milit" as they are called, were responsible for strings of bombings on Spanish Mediterranean beaches during the 1979 and 1980 holiday seasons.

Although they have claimed responsibility for several killings, they are regarded as less violent than ETA's other branch, the Militari.

Police said today they had arrested four alleged members of the military branch in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa.

MADRID, Jan. 20 (R) — Spanish police have seized five tonnes of arms belonging to Basque guerrillas, interior ministry sources said today.

They said the weapons represented virtually the whole arsenal of the Political-Military branch of the separatist organisation ETA (Basque homeland and liberty).

The sources said the weapons were buried under a private swimming pool in a house in the Basque province of Vizcaya.

They included Soviet-made rocket launchers and machine guns as well as sub-machine guns, pistols and explosives, the sources said.

ETA Political-Military (ETA-PM) declared a ceasefire after an attempted military coup last February. But it claimed responsibility for the kidnapping last month of the father of Spanish pop singer Julio Iglesias.

Dr. Julio Iglesias, 66, was freed unharmed in a police raid last Sunday after being held for 19 days.

The rocket launchers were of a type used two years ago in an attack on the prime minister's official residence in Madrid. On that occasion a rocket exploded at night on a helicopter landing pad but caused no injuries or damage.

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Flight recorders recovered from Air Florida crash

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Divers today recovered the two critical on-board recorders that may provide clues to last week's crash of an Air Florida jetliner into the Potomac River.

Both the flight data recorder and one recording cockpit conversations were rushed to the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) laboratories for examination.

Board spokesman Robert Buckhorn said it was not immediately known whether either recorder was damaged.

The recorders were pulled from the river seven days after the Boeing 737 crashed on take-off from National Airport.

Investigators had hoped to retrieve them when the plane's tail section was pulled from the river Monday, but they were not found.

Zia meets Pope

ROME, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — Pope John Paul II met for 30 minutes today with Pakistani President Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq in the first visit by a head of state of the Asian country to the Vatican.

The Vatican described the visit as "private" and issued no details on the talks held in the pontiff's private library.

But Vatican analysts said the two men probably discussed the problem of Afghan refugees, 1.7 million of whom are living in camps in Pakistan after leaving their homeland following the Soviet intervention.

Gen. Zia, accompanied by his wife and eight officials, presented the pontiff with a basket of dried fruit, the Vatican said. The Pope gave Gen. Zia two books, whose titles were not disclosed.

The two men had met briefly in February 1981 when the Pope stopped over in Karachi on the first leg of a trip to the Far East.

11 killed, 25,000 arrested in all-India strike

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (A.P.) — At least 11 people were killed, 300 injured, some seriously, and about 25,000 arrested yesterday in a national 24-hour anti-government strike, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government called the strike a "flop." Home Minister Zail Singh told reporters he was very happy that most workers had realised its political nature and did not join it.

But trade union organisers said it was a big success, particularly in the eastern state of West Bengal and southern Kerala where the stoppage was almost total.

PTI said most of those arrested were released when the strike ended early today.



All taxis in the western Indian city of Bombay were off the road in support of the all-India strike Tuesday. (A.P. wirephoto)

The strike, called in protest against the government's anti-strike and preventive detention laws, was the toughest challenge Mrs. Gandhi has faced since she returned to power two years ago.

It was marked by violent clashes between police and demonstrators and rival political groups in the eastern state of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh in the north, Maharashtra in the west and southern Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Police shot dead two people near the holy city of Varanasi.

While Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party has an overwhelming majority in parliament and controls 16 of India's 22 state governments, she appears perturbed about growing opposition activity.

The main opposition parties have been trying to forge a common platform against the government and analysts saw the strike as part of a growing campaign.

Mr. Singh warned on the eve of the strike that "anti-social elements" would be severely dealt with if they tried to interfere with workers reporting for duty and several thousand people were detained before the action began.

He said the real purpose of the strike was to weaken and malign the government.

Describing the strike as a "flop," the pro-government National Herald — the only newspaper to be published today in New Delhi — said two-thirds of India's 20 million urban and organised workers defied "the disruptive call to down their tools."

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